THE SALT LAKE HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year

BY THE HERALD COMPANY

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, 85 cents; three months, $2.40; one year, $10.00.
SUNDAY—One year, $2.00.
SEMI-WEEKLY—(In advance), one year, $1.50; six months, 75 cents.

Subscribers wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address.

All papers are continued until explicit order is received to discontinue. All arrearages must be paid in every case.

Total Copies of The Herald Printed in March, 1909.

1	8,981	17	8,705
2	8,916	18	8,709
3	8,925	19	8,800
4	8,904	20	8,773
5	9,035	21	18,413
6	8,908	22	8,766
7	18,415	23	8,748
8	8,835	24	8,729
9	8,862	25	8,711
10	8,881	26	8,648
11	8,858	27	8,665
12	8,850	28	18,299
13	8,825	29	8,653
14	18,494	30	8,667
15	8,811	31	8,650
16	8,741		

Total daily 257,636
Average 8,808
Total Sunday 73,615
Average 18,404

Largest Daily and Sunday circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.

HIGHER PRICE FOR SILVER.

The awakening in China is having a favorable effect upon the price of silver, and as the business of the great empire becomes more fully developed there is ground for hope that the white metal will still further enhance in value. Last Monday bar silver was quoted at 24½d an ounce in London on an export demand from the orient. Many of the British possessions use silver as money, which accounts for the fact that the price is fixed in London. Next to the East Indian demand Chinese requirements stand first in order of importance, and during the last month the shipments of silver were quite heavy. In reviewing the cause of the rise in silver and the probability of its enlarged use in future, an eastern financial writer sums up the situation in China as follows:

"Apart from larger trade requirements, which tend to enhance silver values, the reorganization of the currency of the Chinese Empire is probably having a favorable effect upon the metal. The development of branch banking, under the Imperial Chinese bank in the leading seaport towns and in the larger interior markets, is calculated to create a larger provision for silver. The policy includes not only the circulation of silver from a central source of distribution, but also the gradual substitution of paper currency or imperial notes for silver.

"With this substitution the silver whose place the paper note takes would be held in reserve in banks. As the metallic reserve advances in volume the existence of a fund of this character is regarded as likely to have a favorable effect upon the commercial and financial credit of the empire. This development, of course, although not wholly in keeping with western ideas of banking and currency, may be all the more adapted to Chinese conditions."

Perhaps if the United States increases its commerce with China we may be able to use silver to great advantage, without having recourse to the bank of England as a clearing house. The price of silver is really of more importance to these mountain states than any of the tariff schedules and the wonder is that no western statesman even attempts to do something for the miners of this metal.

ERA OF INFLATION.

Just at present this country has more money in the banks than is needed for the transaction of business, and there is danger in the accumulation of these paper millions. Their use in moving the crops is about the only relief in sight at the present time, and the crop-moving period is some months distant. The financial situation is summed up by J. S. Bache & Co., the Wall street bankers, in their weekly financial review, as follows:

"That the price of government bonds, and not the demands of trade, regulates the volume of our currency, is strikingly demonstrated by the present situation. The total amount of notes out at this time is $661,000,000. The high water mark reached in the after-panic period was $679,000,000. Notes were retired afterwards, and the volume sank to $627,000,000, in the summer of 1908. Gradual calling in of government deposits since that period left the banks with government bonds on hand—bonds which had been used as security for deposits. The bankers had no use for these bonds, and the natural course would have been to have sold them. But the banks would have thus suffered a loss on their sale, which would have been increased by the decline in price resulting from larger offerings. The only alternative was the taking out of increased circulation, and endeavoring to use the resultant bank notes in business. The small volume of business was absolutely without need for this increase, and the result was the present inflation of paper money, inducing speculation and tending eventually to drive out gold. The total supply of money in the country today is $3,086,000,000—more than we had when business was at its highest point of prosperity. The workings of our currency system are thus vividly shown up—a suystem which produces great volumes of money when it is not needed, by trade, and which causes the volume to shrink when the use of circulation is urgent. The ultimate outcome of this operation cannot but tend to danger, and the next great financial convulsion in this country it may well be surmised will be disastrously aggravated, if not actually brought about, by paper inflation."

Chairman Fowler, who is to lose his place to make room for Mr. Vreeland, predicted this very state of affairs when he opposed the emergency currency law enacted by the last congress. Now there is a proposition to issue canal bonds to the amount of $250,000,000, and more treasury certificates, with the certain result of making the financial situation worse.

It might be well for congress to get busy on a new currency law as soon as the tariff is out of the way, but the lack of such a law will be the next excuse for the non-arrival of prosperity.

PLENTY OF HARD KNOCKS.

The railroads of the United States have been under fire for some time past, and each day gives birth to some new plan to harass what is recognized as the "enemy." Perhaps there have been many just causes for complaint, but it is equally true that some of the attacks had no basis. The situation is rapidly clearing, and the near future will probably witness a cordial feeling between the shipper and the railway magnate.

The manager of a railway system is not always playing upon "velvet," and has plenty of troubles peculiarly his own, in addition to the various attempts at regulation, both state and national. Cy Warman, in the Railway Record, has a somewhat humorous account of the woes of the railway manager, from which the following is an extract:

"In these days of sharp competition a manager must not be satisfied even to keep his line up to where he found it, but must strive constantly to improve it and increase its earning capacity. Also there is the work and worry of being 'regulated.' And while the manager is trying to carry out the rulings of the regular regulators, the state, or irregular regulators, string a lot of legal barbed wire across h's right of way And while he is battling heroically with these, bare-headed, bare-armed and bleeding, the political place hunter bats him over the head with a two-by-four, which, according to Mr. Dooley, makes a man forget all his other troubles. And then, by the time he takes the count, they ring for the assessor and boost his taxes. In the hospital he reads that the road has gone into the hands of a receiver. After that, a covered wagon backs up and takes him away to a house of many windows, where they tie a napkin under his chin, give him a number and a bowl of broth."

The wife of one of the jurors in the Calhoun trial having been seriously injured by a conductor in the employ of the United Railroads, the case of the defendant is supposed to have been injured to the extent of the vote of this particular juror. There seems to be an endless chain of circumstances tending to delay the prosecution of the alleged San Francisco grafters. Everything that happens on the coast seems to have some sort of bearing one way or the other. It will be a great relief to the country at large when the trials are finally concluded, no matter what the outcome.

The government, under the new administration, is going to prosecute the officials of the sugar trust with the idea in view of landing some of them behind prison bars. It seems that some of the trusts were not forgiven in advance of the last election.

The attempt to take the late Charles A. Dana to Washington to stand trial on a libel charge failed ignominiously, and there is no reason to suppose that Delevan Smith will be yanked from his Indiana home and taken to the capital on a similar charge.

If Abdul Hamid had followed the ancient custom of putting all his brothers to death when he ascended the throne Reschard would not now be sultan of Turkey.

From present indications the grafting old party has made its last successful campaign. Also that the limit in lying has been reached. The tariff is the rock on which the party will split.

With the element of risk eliminated, lion hunting is pretty tame sport, like the slaughter of livestock in the Chicago packing houses.

California welcomed the Jap sailor men in grand style, but little brown laborers will be no more welcome in the future than they have in the past.

The lead miners in Missouri are on strike. The tariff hasn't protected their wages.

Former Vice President Fairbanks has purchased a home in Southern California. All hopes of the presidency gone!

The first wasn't on the pumpkin this time, but it nipped pretty nearly everything else.

HOME TREATMENT.

(Kansas City Star.)

In Troy last week one of the school teachers, after having a medical examination in her room, wrote the following note to the parents of a certain little boy: "Your little boy, Charles, shows signs of astigmatism. Will you please investigate and take steps to correct it?" To which she received a note in reply saying: "I don't understand exactly what Charles has been doing, but I have walloped him tonight and you whollop him tomorrow, and that ought to help some."

THE REAL ADVANTAGE.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

John Bright used to tell how a barber who was cutting his hair once said to him: "You 'ave a large 'ead, sir; it is a good thing to 'ave a large 'ead for a large 'ead means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can 'ave, as it nourishes the roots of the 'air.

Public Lectures in Schools

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The end of the school year is near, and throughout the country comes comparison and review of educational work, discussions of the failures and successes of hundreds of methods tried during the past two terms, and national attention is again attracted to the system of adult education that has been so successfully conducted in New York for twenty years, and in a few other cities for a shorter period. New York, the one city in the world where a child is taken through the kindergarten, elementary school, high school and college without one cent of expense, saw no reason why a person should be reckoned as having no further interest in education because he happened to be grown and was among the ranks of the wage earners. Thousands among the three and a half million population of New York have never completed courses of study that they would have liked to complete, and as many thousands more have little time to read up on subjects, even if they had some one to direct such studies.

To these, twenty years ago, came the city board of education, and opening six schoolhouses during an evening each week, gave free lectures on "The Chemistry of What We Eat and Drink," "Illuminating Gas," "American Poets," "How to Study Science at Home," "Constitutional Law," and "The Human Machine Shop." That the neighborhood people were hungry for such instruction and diversion was proved by an aggregate attendance of over 22,000. The next year more centers were opened and the same type of lectures offered, but these people of the professional world, of the shops, of the factories, of the trades, wanted something more on the university extension line, and beginning then, regular courses in the arts, sciences and literature have been mapped out, and under competent lecturers have been followed with gratifying success.

In the twenty years the lecture centers have grown from six to 178; the six miscellaneous lectures have expanded into three groups comprising 116 courses of 707 subjects, and the attendance of 22,000 has grown to over 1,500,000. The audiences have passed with the times from the small upstairs rooms where unillustrated lectures were held, through successive stages of public halls hired for that purpose by the board, to the free halls of the public libraries and social organizations and museums, and school auditoriums of the most modern kind, all fitted with platforms, good seats and stereopticon outfits to illustrate the talks.

Who go to these lectures? Note some of the letters written the department of education in answer to the question why they came to the lectures and if they enjoyed them. A very old man writes: "Dr. Osler's theory don't worry me. I work all day at manual labor, but in the evening I feel like a child attending school with regard to attending these grand instructive lectures." A woman writes: "My husband and I take it turn about staying with the children so the other can attend the lectures. It is our only diversion." One writes he attends the lectures for two reasons, first for pleasure and second to listen and learn new subjects never heard in a school. Another couple reports they have attended the lectures for fourteen years, another for sixteen, and a lawyer of 77 adds his testimony and tells that he has attended almost every lecture given in his neighborhood. A man in the iron business writes gratefully of the lectures on metallurgy, another shows how the centers are more attractive to him than the cheap shows, and scores of other letters show the writers to be students of some certain branch, pursuing the lecture course either to benefit themselves in their careers or for the general culture and education given.

In New York, the great polyglot city of the world, the educational work is the prime factor in doing away with the confusion of tongues and making of the one hundred different nationalities gathered there, intelligent and reliable American citizens. In London the school instruction is in English for the English. In Paris it is for a French people. In New York, the largest Irish and Jewish city on the globe, and one of the largest Italian and German, the instruction must be for all peoples, and toward the one end—perfect assimilation. In one east side school there are twenty-three nationalities represented, and the janitor of many schools has to be a man of several languages.

The public school reaches the child population in a thorough way, the city of New York spending twice as much on its educational system than any other city in the world. Over 18,000 teachers offer instruction to the 641,000 or more children, and the cost of it all to the city this year was seven and a half million dollars. The public lectures reach the adults at an annual cost of $100,000. Six years ago three centers were opened where the lectures were given in Yiddish, and three where they were given in Italian. The lectures in the foreign tongues are chiefly on American institutions and history; the rights and duties of American citizens; sanitation and hygiene.

Usually the same people attend a certain center year in and year out, but the circulation of a notice that there will be a lecture, for example, on Switzerland, will find a general gathering of the people of that nation from all over the city to hear again stories of the home land. More than once as pictures of southern Europe are shown, one can hear in Italian, or French or Greek, a half-sobbing exclamation of recognition. Six years ago there were six lectures given in French by distinguished lecturers from France. During the past year a series was given in German. In this closing year the lectures have ranged anywhere from Shakespeare's gentlemen and the evolution of the Dutch nation, to city administration and Wagner's operas; from electricity and magnetism, wireless telegraphy and the making of coal tar dyes, to crises in American history and travels through the entire known world.

And all this, remember, is without money and without price to any and all who care to attend. The lectures are advertised as widely and as carefully by those in charge as is any high-priced theatre attraction by the most zealous advertising agent. The newspapers give liberal space, and printed announcements of each lecture are spread far and wide. For each lecture center a bulletin has been printed, giving the location of the lecture hall, the dates of the lectures and the names of the lecturers. On each is also printed the titles of reference books that will help in understanding the lecture, and the location of the nearest libraries. The public libraries enter most heartily into the spirit of the work, and arrange books for distribution. Large placard announcements are put in shops, factories and public buildings, and every means possible is used to attract the attention of the people toward the lectures.

Not only the foreign element, but often the native one, is ignorant of the history and government of the city in which it lives. So very wisely, on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of New York as a municipality, a supplementary course of lectures on the history of New York was given in nearly half the centers, and in thirty outdoor exhibitions in the city parks, about 231,000 people attending. Legal holidays have often been chosen as lecture days, with the story of the day told, and birthdays of great men have been commemorated by special lectures. Scientists have gone before these audiences to tell of new discoveries; explorers to tell of the arduous journeys they have made; authors to tell of their work; scholars to tell of the Old World literature; art lovers and nature lovers with pictures galore to throw on the screens; physicians telling of the care of the body and its health, and with specific instructions regarding the contagion of disease and the cure of tuberculosis. After every lecture questions may be asked, and at the end of certain courses examinations are held for those who wish them.

In Chicago the free lectures for the adult population are given by the Chicago Daily News. That paper rents from the Chicago board of education the assembly halls of public schools in various parts of the city, and on Friday nights throws these open to the general public, when lectures are given primarily as a form of entertainment, and secondarily as a means of education. The aim is to get wholly adult attendance, but some of the parents have to bring their children. There are eighteen centers open every Friday night from October or November to June, and the total number of lectures given a year is now 300.

The Chicago News began this work in 1902, giving only ninety lectures that year. In seven years the number of lectures and the attendance have more than trebled. The halls, rented for the lectures, seat from 500 to 800 persons, and being model fireproof, well ventilated, well lighted and fitted with folding chairs, they are attractive centers for appreciative audiences to gather in. The speakers are citizens of Chicago who volunteer for the good work, and all expenses incidental to this movement are borne by the News.

A few, too few, cities have followed New York in having public lectures for adults in connection with the school system. A lecture bureau was maintained for awhile in connection with the Boston school committee, but was discontinued. The superintendent of schools in Philadelphia has recommended the adoption of this lecture system, and the matter has been brought up in Toronto. The Rochester Teachers' association is conducting a course of lectures, aided financially by the board of education. The course this year includes special lectures for teachers and lectures on literature and music. Other cities have free lecture courses in no way connected with the schools or their educational system, on the order of the Cooper Union of New York with its free lecture system open for the masses since 1859, and its free classes in art, applied science and literature. The Goodwyn Institute of Memphis is one of the latest additions to the free lecture halls of the country.

Soon other municipal school systems may realize, as New York has done, that the words of Daniel Webster have a potent meaning: "On the diffusion of education among the people rests the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. Make them intelligent and they will be vigilant." The adult mind hungers for instruction just as keenly as the young one, and through lectures the busy people of the work-a-day world can best be reached.

Tomorrow—American Learned Societies.

A GOOD MANAGER.

(Tit-Bits.)

Mike Clancy had only just been placed in charge of a gang of laborers on a building in Belfast, and the opportunity to show his authority could not be passed over.

"Now," he said to the men, "yez are to worruk for me, and I want ivery man to understand what's what. I kin lick anny man in the gang!"

The insult was swallowed by all except one rough-looking customer at the end of the line.

"You can't lick me, Mike Clancy!" he said, insinuatingly.

"I can't, can't I?" bellowed Mike.

"No, yez can't!" was the reply.

"Then go to the office and get your money!" thundered Mike. "I'll have no in-sub-ord-nates here!"

FOOLISH FORGETFULNESS.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

He always slept out on the porch, so that he might breathe germless air;
He kept from eating starchy stuff and lived upon the plainest fare;
He wore hygienic underclothes; to please his wife he scorned cigars,
And never would consent to ride in poorly ventilated cars.

He never guzzled any kind of stuff containing alcohol;
He had no taste for cigarettes and never used the things at all;
He never jumped on moving trains nor monkeyed with a rusty gun;
He never ran such risks as nine men out of ten men run.

He walked according to a rule that experts had agreed upon,
And in accordance with a rule he'd read somewhere, his breath was drawn;
But he is lying 'neath the sod; it seems that he somehow forgot
That falling in a well at night will kill a man as like as not.

HOW INTENSIFIED FARMING WOULD GREATLY INCREASE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF UTAH

Potatoes sold Saturday at wholesale at $2 a bushel.

Sugar beets, eleven tons to the acre, $4.75 the ton; $52.25 an acre.

Potatoes, average of 160 bushels to the acre; yield runs as high as 400 to 600 bushels. Lowest average price is 40 cents, or $64 to the acre. At today's price, $2, figuring the high crop of 600 bushels, makes $1,200 per acre. Average price for potatoes is 75 cents to $1 per bushel.

Onions, average yield 1,600 bushels to the acre. Low price for onions, average per hundredweight, 75 cents. Onions retail per bushel at about 45 cents.

Cabbages, yield fifteen tons to the acre. Low price, the ton, $10. High price, the ton, $35.

Preceding this item is a conservative estimate of the value of staple products that may be grown in Utah. Some of them are extremely low; the low have been taken from the government reports, which always are ultra low.

The reason why this article is printed is because there seems to be a demand

A Cabbage.

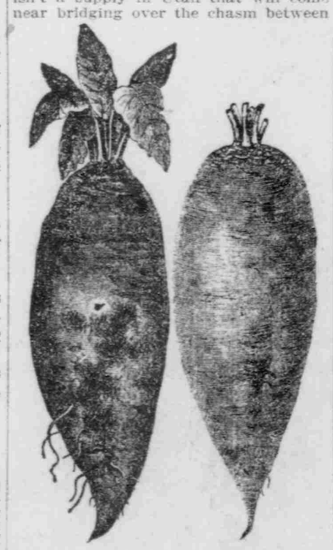
for a more intensified and diversified system—scientific, you may say—method of farming Utah soils. There are in this state lands that hold in their little particles the wealth of kings, were it known only how to extract it. And knowing, in principle, how to apply it in practice.

The fact is, however, that Utah farmers are not making the best of their opportunities. They are not taking the advantage of all that the soil offers them.

This is well illustrated by the fact that there are thousands of acres in sugar beets cultivated in this state that ought to be put into other products vast in their variety. The same is true of cereals in certain sections.

The Profit in Potatoes.

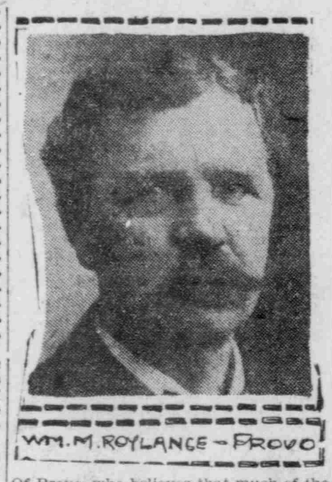
"You can't buy potatoes for either love or money now," said William M. Roylance of Provo yesterday, who is in the commission business, and knows all about this sort of thing. "There isn't a supply in Utah that will come near bridging over the chasm between



Types of Sugar Beets.

now and the time the new crop is ready. We will have to depend more or less on Texas and California, and California is short this year.

"Today potatoes are selling at wholesale at $2 a bushel. If some of the people who are growing stuff in this section would do a little figuring they would see where they are losing money every day. Here we are without potatoes, and our fruit crop shot to pieces because we didn't look after it. The same thing is likely to occur again



WM. M. ROYLANCE - PROVO

Of Provo, who believes that much of the land is going to waste each year in Utah, because intensified farming is not developed.

ded, it will occur again unless our farmers get down to a scientific system.

"From long experience I think I can say that cereals should never be grown in Juab, Salt Lake, Utah, portions of Weber, portions of Cache and Box Elder counties. In saying this, of course, I don't mean that every farmer should stop sowing wheat and oats at once, but I do mean to say that there is more money in potatoes and onions and cabbages in the district I have mentioned than there is in cereals or sugar beets.

"I have given you a few rough figures in a general way to show where we are making a mistake in this coun-

An Onion.

try. We have the soil that is best adapted to the growing of potatoes, onions and cabbages, that there is in the world. We ought to take advantage of it.

"When I mention the counties you have just noted, I don't intend to convey the impression that all of their area ought to be put into fruit and vegetables; but I do want to say that the larger portion of that area ought to be.

"Just for example, I will tell you that we paid a man in Utah county $1,520 an acre for his fruit. That was two years ago."

A Chance to Redeem Themselves.

"Do sugar beets impoverish the soil, Mr. Roylance?"

"I am told that they do not, that the fertilizing continues at about the same proportion."

"How about potatoes?"

"I believe that two crops of potatoes in succession should be the limit for the ordinary acreage. Excellent alternates for land on which potatoes have been grown are wheat and alfalfa, both of which are fertilizers. In modern-day farming, except with the dry systems, there is folly in fallowing.

Cantaloupes the First Choice.

"Take it right now, the fruit grower who has lost his peach crop ought to put in potatoes and cantaloupes. I'm strong for cantaloupe. I think Utah has the best chance in the world to make herself famous in the 'mushmellon' line. The climate and the soil are peculiarly well adapted to the growth, and they are always saleable.

"I would say that in orchards where there are peach trees under 4 years old these varieties could be grown with amazing profit, especially in view of the fact that a year's crop of peaches has gone to the bad."

Potatoes.